United Nations A/C.2/54/L.27

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
9 November 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Item 98 (a)
Sectoral policy questions: industrial development cooperation

Guyana:* draft resolution

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[1] the International Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade[2] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[3] and its resolution 53/177 of 15 December 1998 on industrial development cooperation,

Taking note of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 at their twenty-third annual meeting, held in New York on 24 September 1999,[4]

Taking note also of the Declaration on Africa's Industrialization,[5] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Harare, from 2 to 4 June 1997, the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its thirteenth meeting, held at Accra in May 1997, the final communiqué of the first meeting of the Patrons Group of Heads of State and Government of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted at Algiers on 13 July 1999,[6] and the Conference on Industrial Partnerships and Investment in Africa, held at Dakar, on 20 and 21 October 1999,

Recalling the statement of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade to the Third Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Algiers in September 1999,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[2] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[3] Resolution 46/151, annex.

[4] A/54/432.

[5] See A/52/465, annex II.

[6] A/54/320, annex.

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and resolution 2 (XIV) of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held at Dakar in October 1999, both of which recognize the critical need for support for African countries in addressing the supply-side constraints to their integration into the world economy,

Recognizing the importance of industrialization as a key element in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in Africa as well as its role in the creation of a sound environment for the eradication of poverty through, *inter alia*, the promotion of competitiveness, productive employment, capacity-building and gender mainstreaming,

Also recognizing the commendable efforts of African countries to engage their respective private sectors in policy dialogue at the highest levels and to improve further the capacity of the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises,

Further recognizing the continuing need for the international community to extend technical and other support, including, *inter alia*, enhanced official development assistance, investment guarantees, debt-for-industrial-development swaps and enhanced market access to enable the continent to leverage domestic and international resources and investment to take advantage of the increasing role of the private sector,

Welcoming the reform and revitalization of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as well as its new approach of providing comprehensive packages of integrated services, promoting sustainable industrial development in African countries, and its approach to field activities through joint programming with the United Nations resident coordinator system, and commending the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for initiating closer collaboration with the World Trade Organization, with the participation of their sovereign member States, with a view to, *inter alia*, contributing to efforts for enhancing market access for African industrial products,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002);[7]

2. *Reaffirms* the need for the African countries that have yet to do so to integrate the objectives of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization into their national plans and into the establishment of institutional capacity for monitoring programmes and related projects;

3. *Calls upon* the international community, the African Development Bank and other relevant regional institutions to support the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Plan of Action of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, including the outcome of the Conference on Industrial Partnerships and Investment in Africa;

4. *Invites* donor countries, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and United Nations funds and programmes, in accordance with their respective mandates, to support the efforts of the African countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its close working relationship with the World Trade Organization and other relevant multilateral institutions, with the participation of their sovereign member States, for the provision of technical assistance to African countries, particularly the least developed countries, to enhance their capacity to overcome technical barriers to trade in industrial and other products, and for alleviating supply-side constraints and promoting industrial competitiveness within the context of the integrated framework initiative;

[7] A/54/320.

6. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, in accordance with their respective mandates, and in coordination with the United Nations system, to support African countries in the implementation of the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[7]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 100 (b)
Environment and sustainable development: International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Guyana and Mexico:* draft resolution

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements

The General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994 and 53/185 of 15 December 1998, and reiterating Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 on the successor arrangements for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Recalling also the results of the programme forum on the International Decade, held at Geneva from 5 to 9 July 1999, and the Geneva mandate on disaster reduction adopted by the forum, together with the strategy document entitled "A safer world in the twenty-first century: risk and disaster reduction",

Recalling further the forward-looking platform for international concerted disaster reduction as developed by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and as expressed in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[1]

Reiterating that natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, although the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper their sustainable development,

Recognizing the need for the international community to demonstrate the firm political determination required to utilize scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental hazards, taking into account the particular needs of developing countries,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.172/9, resolution 1, annex.

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Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/63,[2]

Noting the Declaration on Technical Cooperation for the Prevention and Relief of Natural Disasters, adopted by the Rio Group at its summit meeting in Mexico in May 1999, as well as the results of the 1999 Rio de Janeiro summit,

Taking into account the consideration of natural disasters contained in the report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in Vienna, from 19 to 30 July 1999,[3]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction[4] and on the recommendations and institutional arrangements for disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system after the conclusion of the Decade;[5]

2. *Expresses deep concern* at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters, resulting in massive losses of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences on vulnerable societies worldwide, in particular in developing countries;

3. *Endorses* the proposals put forward in the report of the Secretary-General[5] to ensure the swift establishment of future arrangements for disaster reduction as well as functional continuity for the effective implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

4. *Also endorses* the Secretary-General's proposal to establish an inter-agency task force and inter-agency secretariat for disaster reduction, in a flexible manner, for an initial period during the biennium 2000-2001, and to undertake a review of these temporary arrangements after the first year of operations with a view to submitting proposals on adjustments regarding their definite shape;[6]

5. *Decides* to maintain the observance of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction on the second Wednesday of October;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund, from voluntary contributions, for disaster reduction to enable the funding of the inter-agency secretariat for disaster reduction, and to transfer all assets of the Trust Fund for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to the new trust fund for disaster reduction, with effect on 1 January 2000;

7. *Calls on* Governments, in cooperation with the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to assist the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to implement a comprehensive strategy to maximize international cooperation in the field of natural disasters, based upon an effective division of labour, from prevention to early warning, response, mitigation, rehabilitation and reconstruction, including through the development and strengthening of regional approaches that take into account regional, subregional, national and local circumstances and needs;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to solicit the required inputs from Governments, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations

[2] A/54/497.

[3] A/CONF.184/6.

[4] A/54/132-E/1999/80 and Add.1.

[5] See A/54/136-E/1999/89.

[6] See A/54/497, paras. 11-14.

in order to further optimize and disseminate listings of organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations in order to further optimize and disseminate listings of organizations of civil protection at all levels, with updated inventories of available resources, to provide assistance in the event of natural disasters;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to further optimize and disseminate all the necessary information, including handbooks, that guide the international community at large in the effective management of international cooperation in the fields of disaster prevention, early warning, response, mitigation, rehabilitation and reconstruction;

10. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to further develop and use the existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce the vulnerability to natural disasters, bearing in mind the particular needs of developing countries, and, in this regard, calls on all countries to strengthen scientific research and training of experts in universities and specialized institutions and to promote the exchange of information;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of early warning as an essential element in the culture of prevention, and encourages renewed efforts at all levels to contribute to natural hazard monitoring and impact prediction, development and transfer of technology, capacity-building for the detection of natural hazards, issuance and communication of early warnings, as well as education and professional training, public information and awareness-raising, to ensure adequate action warnings;

12. *Reaffirms* the need for strengthening an international framework for the improvement of early warning systems by developing an effective international mechanism on early warning, including the transfer of technology related to early warning to developing countries, under the auspices of the United Nations, as an integral part of future strategies and framework or any arrangements for natural disaster reduction;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report through the Economic and Social Council to the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, under the agenda item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 100 (b)
Environment and sustainable development: International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Guyana* and Mexico: draft resolution

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997 and 53/185 of 15 December 1998 and reiterating Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999 and 1999/63 and 30 July 1999 on the successor arrangements for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Recalling also paragraph 20 of the report of the Secretary-General on successor arrangements for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,[1]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon[2] and the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its seventh session,[3]

Having also considered the report on the conclusions and recommendations of the first Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on El Niño, held at Guayaquil, Ecuador, from 9 to 13 November 1998, and the feasibility study for the establishment of an international research centre on the El Niño Southern Oscillation,[4]

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/54/497.

[2] A/54/135-E/1998/88.

[3] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 9* (E/1999/29).

[4] A/54/135-E/1999/88, annex II.

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2. *Welcomes* the 1999 retrospective report on the El Niño Southern Oscillation prepared by the World Meteorological Organization;[5]

3. *Reiterates* the invitation made by the General Assembly to Member States in paragraphs 8 and 9 of its resolution 52/200, in relation to the technical and financial assistance needed to strengthen the national capacity of developing countries to support observation and research systems at the global and regional levels to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by the El Niño Southern Oscillation;

4. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session regarding the approach the United Nations system and the international community should take in dealing with the El Niño Southern Oscillation, and reiterates the invitation to Member States to cover in their annual national reports the impact of the El Niño Southern Oscillation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for the establishment of the international research centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and calls upon the international community to provide financial, technical and scientific assistance and cooperation for this purpose;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 52/200 and 53/185, as an integral part of the agreed arrangements after the conclusion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit, through the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eighth session and the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2000, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

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[5] Ibid., annex I.

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 102
Training and research

Guyana:* draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/207 of 21 December 1993, 49/125 of 19 December 1994, 50/121 of 20 December 1995, 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997 and 53/195 of 15 December 1998,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning training institutions and training programmes within the United Nations[1] and the reflections of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on the development and possible reforming of the Institute,[2]

Welcoming the efforts for the consolidation of the restructuring process of the Institute and the recent progress made by the Institute in its various programmes and activities, including the improved cooperation that has been established with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting that contributions to the General Fund of the Institute have not increased along with the increased participation of the developed countries in the training programmes, and underlining the need to address urgently this discrepancy,

Reiterating that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/54/480.

[2] A/54/390, annex.

99-33702 (E) 091199

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training, and underlines the need for United Nations training and research institutions to avoid duplication in their work;

2. *Reaffirms also* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States, and the relevance of research activities related to training undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;

3. *Stresses* the need for the Institute to strengthen further its cooperation with other United Nations institutes and relevant national, regional and international institutes;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes and, in this context, underlines the need to develop further and expand the scope of these partnerships, particularly at the country level;

5. *Requests* the Board of Trustees to continue to attract experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the preparation of the relevant training materials for the programmes and activities of the Institute, and stresses that the Institute's courses should primarily focus on development issues;

6. *Renews* its appeal to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;

7. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to continue its efforts to address the gap between the decline in contributions to the General Fund of the Institute and the increased participation in its programmes;

8. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider organizing events of the Institute at additional sites, particularly the cities hosting regional commissions;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute and with United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore ways and means systematically to utilize the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consider reclassification of the post of Executive Director, to make the level commensurate with the qualifications and increasing responsibilities required, and underlines the need to ensure continuity in the management of the Institute;

11. *Renews its call* to the Secretary-General to continue to explore all possible ways and means to provide additional facilities to the Institute for maintaining its offices and for conducting programmes and training courses that are provided at no cost to States and to their representatives accredited to United Nations Offices in New York, Nairobi, Geneva and Vienna;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Item 12
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Guyana:* draft decision

Report of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly:

(a) Takes note of Economic and Social Council decision 1999/277 on the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development,[1] which report is to be transmitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(b) Requests the Commission on Sustainable Development to consider, at its eighth session, the relevant part of the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/47, 1999/48 and 1999/49 of 28 July 1999 and General Assembly resolution 50/126 of 20 December 1995, and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report for its consideration.

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 12* (E/1999/32).

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 103
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/196 of 15 December 1998 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/53 of 29 July 1999,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

99-34001 (E) 111199

Aware of the additional, detrimental economic and social impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Expressing the hope that the Middle East peace process, which started at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and the principle of land for peace, will reach a final settlement within the agreed time-frame, and that that final settlement will be reached on all tracks,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss or depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiation between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[2] A/54/152-E/1999/92.

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 103
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/196 of 15 December 1998 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/53 of 29 July 1999,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

99-34372 (E) 121199

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Aware of the additional, detrimental economic and social impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources,

Expressing the hope that the Middle East peace process, which started at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and the principle of land for peace, will reach a final settlement within the agreed time-frame, and that that final settlement will be reached on all tracks,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss or depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiation between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[2] A/54/152-E/1999/92.

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Item 99 (b)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/54/L.12

Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/180 of 15 December 1998, in which, *inter alia*, it decided that the special session for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) would be held in June 2001 for a period of three working days, and that the Commission on Human Settlements should serve as the Preparatory Committee for the special session,

Have considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the special session on its organizational session,[1]

1. *Endorses* the decisions of the Preparatory Committee, in particular regarding its rules of procedure and the dates, venue and provisional agenda for its first substantive session;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

[1] A/54/322.

99-34062 (E) 111199